

The Sun

AND NEW YORK PRESS

MONDAY, JUNE 9, 1914.

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Entered at the Post Office at New York as Second Class Mail Matter.

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SUNDAY only.....	3.00	1.50	.75

THE EVENING SUN..... \$5.00 per week.

Foreign..... \$10.00 per month.

All checks, money orders, etc., to be made payable to The Sun.

Published daily, including Sunday, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association, 150 Nassau st., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y.

President, Frank A. Munsey; Vice-President, Edwin W. Wardman; Secretary, R. H. Thibault; Treasurer, Wm. T. Dewar; All of 150 Nassau street, New York.

London office, 40-45 Fleet street.

Paris office, 4 rue de la Michodiere, off rue du Quatre Septembre.

Washington office, Room 202, Eagle Building, 303 Washington street.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts and illustrations for publication, will have printed articles returned they must send in all cases stamps for that purpose.

TELEPHONE, BEEKMAN 2200.

Ships We Have Built and Ship We Shall Sail.

In Chairman HURLEY'S request to the House Committee on Appropriations for some \$70,000,000 more to complete the present building programme of the United States Shipping Board his expense schedules give a vivid idea not only of how prodigiously but of how swiftly the nation poured out treasure to help win the war. Appropriated, expended and still required, the cost now stands at more than three and a quarter billions of dollars.

It is true that Mr. HURLEY does not submit these figures as the net cost. In reaching the deadweight cost, which he places at \$180 a ton, he deducts from the total expenditures some \$437,000,000, which went into administration, development, cost of contract cancellations, &c. He makes a further deduction of some \$347,000,000 for profits taxes paid the Treasury by shipbuilders.

This of course is very crude economics, not singular in these days to Mr. HURLEY, another notable instance being Mr. Hoover's Grain Bureau. It is not the Treasury and it is not the Government which pays the bills and stands the cost of ships, or wheat, or railroads, or anything else. It is the American people. They put up the money. The Treasury is only the funnel through which the public's money flows as it is spent by shipbuilding boards, grain bureaus, railroad administrations and other Government institutions.

The American people paid the administration expenses which Mr. HURLEY deducts from the cost of the ships. The American people paid the development and similar items which he deducts. The American people paid the profits for cancelled contracts. The American people paid the profits taxes which the shipbuilders put into the Treasury. Therefore the American people paid every red cent which Mr. HURLEY deducts from his expenditures. By the same token the \$3,885,100 deadweight tons of ships which he calculates at a cost of \$2,514,627,920 cost of the American people in reality \$3,208,119,301. This is a difference in true cost to the American people of something like \$800,000,000 more than Mr. HURLEY'S schedule makes it.

Nevertheless while we were at war mere cost never was the question. The ships had to be built. They had to be built in the least possible time. They had to be built at whatever cost. In spite of gross blunders, frankly confessed by Mr. HURLEY, in spite of unexampled profligacy, the marvelous shipbuilding record of the United States did more than we can state in simple mathematical terms to help win the war.

As for the rest, Chairman HURLEY deserves high credit for cutting off all that he could of the useless expenditures the instant the war was over. He did a first class business job when he took a loss in contract cancellations—a loss not for the Treasury but for the American people—of a couple of hundred millions, instead of of perhaps a couple of billion dollars on useless ships to be turned out by continuing our breakneck pace at building all kinds of ships, good, bad and indifferent.

This past history of our new ships, however, is no longer the big thing. The big thing with our shipping programme to-day—and in asking Congress for more money Mr. HURLEY does not try to tell this wonderful story—is what we can do, what we are going to do with some of our ships, whether made in our own yards or seized from the enemy.

The chances are more than even that we shall junk or sell off a good deal of the tonnage accounted for in Mr. HURLEY'S statement. The chances may be five to one that when we attempt to operate our American ships in competition with ships of the Old World we shall throw away more money than we throw away in building them. But we cannot operate some of our ships to better advantage than in drawing closely together this country and our South American neighbors. We cannot spend our money to a better cause than estab-

lishing and maintaining between our northern ports and those southern ports fleets which can match anything on the waters of the globe—match anything for speed, for comfort, for luxury, for cargo service.

It may be that never again we will see the Stars and Stripes floating, as they did float proudly and triumphantly in the first half of the last century, wherever the tall spars of clipper ships showed the colors of maritime nations. It may be that the glory of a general merchant marine on the Seven Seas must be for this country a dream which never can return. But between this Republic of North America and the republics of South America we can and we must maintain a supremacy over all other sea powers.

Chairman HURLEY has his mind fixed on this great and necessary project. There is no question that with the proper Government backing he can put our South American fleet ahead of all the other fleets that sail the seas. There is no question that the American people who still thrill at the memories of our maritime glories of the past will gladly foot the bills. Let there be no question, then, that the Government will speed Mr. HURLEY on his mission.

Itinerary for a Prince.

We trust that the Prince of Wales, when he comes here in August, will not content himself with the prim pleasures of Newport and a formal visit to cities like New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Washington. A motor trip across the country would bring him into real touch with the United States. If he could see the corn and oats in Illinois and Iowa, the wheat and rye in Kansas and the Dakotas, the barley in California and Minnesota, he would know perfectly how America was able to feed millions of soldiers.

In Texas the Prince could see the greatest of cotton crops and the home of Colonel House. In Michigan he could see where the best furniture of the Elizabethan period is made and why Henry Ford is. In Kentucky he could gaze upon miles of tobacco plants and scores of ruined distilleries.

Surely the Prince will visit Niagara Falls as his grandfather did sixty years ago. No Blondin will be there, but many number of obliging aviators will fly across the gorge for his edification, and natives will point out the last of the dying race of robber hucksters.

When the Prince comes to New York he will see some of the buildings which Prince Albert saw, like Trinity Church and City Hall and Cooper Union and a few more. He will see things that grandpa never saw here, such as hat check boys and efficiency experts. Now is the time, Prince, to see America, the country that invented electric lights, airplanes and the Monroe Doctrine. Try your hand at the fascinating sport of trying to get a telephone connection and let Mr. Brewster lose a letter for you!

Building Up a New Russia.

A definite answer from Admiral Kolchak, the head of the Omsk Government, to the proposal of the allied nations has at last been received by the French Foreign Office, according to a despatch from Paris. Earlier statements regarding the recognition of the Omsk Government were to the effect that the principal considerations were the character of the control which Admiral Kolchak was to exercise and to what extent he would abide by the decision of a national representative assembly. The reservations upon which he insists, however, make it evident that of equal importance with these matters has been the attitude to the States which have been formed, or are likely to be formed, by the Peace Conference from the territory of the former Russian Empire.

Especially in western Russia is this of importance if the settlement is to bring a secure peace. There are already at least five separate States which have been recognized or which are struggling for recognition. The establishment of Poland and Finland as Independent States may be considered as accomplished, even though the boundaries of neither are yet definitely fixed. There remain, however, for settlement the demands of two other Baltic peoples, the Lithuanians and Estonians. If two more Independent States are formed for these people Russia would be practically cut off from direct communication with the Baltic Sea and the west except by way of Petrograd and the Gulf of Finland.

In the south there is Ukraine, of which the exact status has not yet been determined by the conference. Another former Russian province in the south whose fate depends upon the action of the conference in Bessarabia. There is a delicate matter in the settlement of the future governments of Transcaucasia and Transaspian regions, which are claiming recognition for services they rendered the Allies against Turkey-German armies in the east. To recognize all of these different separatist elements as Independent States would leave to the Kolchak Government in Europe scarcely more than old Russia.

Admiral Kolchak has agreed to the establishment of a free democratic Russia with a local self-government and a representative constituent assembly. He has agreed to leave to this assembly the settlement of the land and labor policy of the new State and to arrange a satisfactory adjustment of the Russian public debt. He has not, however, defined, nor apparently have the Allies, how much of Russia the assembly should represent.

Admiral Kolchak has already agreed to a recognition of Poland as

a separate State, but he has not accepted entirely the boundary lines claimed by Premier Paderewski. There has been no official announcement from him regarding his recognition of either Finland or Ukraine. The support which he has received from General Denikin on the south and President Tschirakovsky on the north would indicate that the republics of the Crimea and of northern Russia will become parts of the Omsk Government. How many of all the different elements now contending for freedom shall be incorporated within new Russia and to how many shall be given an autonomy of government? This is the question which both Kolchak and the Paris conference have now to decide if they are to build up a State that will have permanence and unity.

Ice.

Last winter was a good season for the transportation companies, but a bad one for the ice men. The harvest from the rivers and ponds on which we rely for most of the ice used in this neighborhood was a failure. The quantity of artificial ice produced annually is not anywhere near enough to supply the deficiency. Ice is going to be scarce and expensive. What that means the discomforts and annoyances imposed by the shortage in the hot days of last week have shown.

Owners of artificial ice plants and ice men with stocks on hand will make a good thing out of the shortage. Small dealers whose prices cannot be closely watched will reap high profits. The price of ice is bound to go up. Perhaps it will be rationed. Hospitals, butchers, milk dealers must have ice in considerable quantities. The ice men say the notion commonly held that the enforcement of prohibition will decrease the demand for ice is a fallacy. Their experience is that where intoxicants are not sold the cooling non-alcoholic drinks and ice cream and water ices are called for in increasing quantities.

As it has been a moral and patriotic duty to curb extravagance in the use of certain foodstuffs in the last two years, so now it will be the obligation of good citizenship to conserve ice. A great deal of ice is wasted. Ice water is not a necessary of life; if a draught cooler than the water that comes from the tap is wanted, it can be obtained by hanging a crock of water with a damp cloth around it where the breeze will blow on it. If the Weather Bureau withholds the breeze, adjust the electric fan to this duty of economy. Buy foods that will not spoil if ice is unavailable; don't try to keep butter or milk or eggs or meat in the house if ice is hard to get. Let the grocer, the meat man, the milkman keep foods in good condition, and buy food only in small quantities. Buy ice in large blocks, because large blocks melt less rapidly than the same weight in smaller blocks.

A great many millions of human beings living in places as hot as New York get along without ice and are reasonably happy. Americans of course are accustomed to using ice extravagantly and will feel the lack of it severely. But they can curtail the quantity they have been in the habit of using without serious discomfort if they show a little foresight, reduce their extravagance and refrain from losing their tempers.

Neo Bohemianism.

From time to time New Yorkers whom we believe to be former San Franciscans afflicted for the moment with a touch of Bohemianism have favored us with communications revealing from the Bohemian Club of the Golden Gate city, and we have occasionally found in the contents of these proper subject for comment. And now we are permitted to read a circular which, unlike the general run of Bohemian literature, has a touch of sadness. It relates to the disposition of the club's cellar stock. That cellar, the catalogue of its contents indicates, must be of splendid proportions, reminding one of those vast and pillared areas beneath the palaces of Persopolis, for even in its comparative state of depletion because of recent sparing replenishment its contents make a dweller in the less irrigated East wonder.

On that we shall not dwell. We too must respect the California spirit of self-determination to ask why the Bohemians found it expedient to store in cobbler bins thirteen brands of Scotch, some of which, even at the club's sacrifice sale, are listed at \$75 a case; why, not satisfied with nine popular brands of champagne, the club laid in six brands of vintage champagne; from what dealer they procured their stock of vintage royal, old reserve malmsey, their four varieties of rare port, their sherries of character which in wetter days would have made connoisseurs weep with joy, their six brands of brandies, one bin of 1870 vintage champagne offered at only \$7 a bottle, their twenty, thirty, forty, fifty and sixty year old ryes and bourbons, club bottled. We refrain from such inquiries and turn to the interesting subject of final disposition. This is indicated by a note to the catalogue which, brief as it is, suggests much. It reads:

"The club is making arrangements to store supplies for lockers, making nominal charge for lockers."

Lockers! Bohemians dancing in lockers, singing in lockers, writing verses, composing music in lockers? Why, the thing is inconceivable. Without the right of free expression, without the privilege of saying, "Boy, a bottle here, and step lively, son"—will that be Bohemian? No; we believe that members with well stored lockers, pending the coming of that happy release from desire for the cheering cup,

that time when only water will satisfy the soul and rejoice the heart, will let their forewarn beverages gather dust untouched. During that period, brief we hope, of convalescence they will suffer in silence; songless, rhymeless, speechless, dry. Then again the mad rounds of merry hours!

The Covenant of Calgary.

Calgary, the largest city in the Province of Alberta, is a Canadian metropolis, the centre of an important stock shipping and mine supply town, a bustling, enterprising settlement. There, as elsewhere, the problem of domestic service has worried the homemakers; there, as elsewhere, the exactions and idiosyncrasies of mistresses and maids have brought gloom to many firelands; and there a formal, united effort has been made to put household labor on a new and satisfactory basis.

The Covenant of Calgary was drawn, according to the American Chamber of Commerce in Canada, by the Housekeepers Association, composed of cooks and housemaids, and has been rigorously imposed on their employers in the city. The Chamber of Commerce asserts that the document provides for the solution of the "immemorial servant problem according to the servant's own ideas and ideals and in effect makes the cooks and maids rulers of the home under a mandatory of the Housekeepers Association." When a cook or housemaid is employed it is under these terms:

- "1. I promise good behavior and my best services to my employer."
- "2. The rate of my wage shall be..... a month."
- "3. Ten hours shall constitute a day's work."
- "4. If more hours are required they shall be regarded as overtime and paid for at the rate of 15 cents an hour."
- "5. I shall have every Sunday evening free after 6:30 o'clock."
- "6. My employer shall speak of me as his 'housekeeper' and shall always address me as Miss or Mrs. So-and-so."
- "7. I shall have the privilege of entering or departing by the front door."
- "8. I shall have the use of a suitable room one evening a week in which to entertain my friends until 10 o'clock."
- "9. I shall make it a rule to be in my employer's house at 11 o'clock every evening."
- "10. I shall be given proper board."
- "11. Comfortable and sanitary lodgings shall be provided for me."
- "12. This engagement of service may be terminated at any time by either party giving two weeks' notice."
- "13. In case of the violation of any of these terms either party may terminate the engagement immediately."
- "14. All complaints from either employees or employers shall be laid before an arbitration board composed of members of the Housekeepers Association, who will seek to adjust the difficulties with justice."

When the contract was introduced it was predicted that the employers would not be able to endure the conditions it would produce. Not only have they been able to endure them, but in many cases they heartily approve of them. The definition of rights and duties has cleared the domestic air. The Housekeepers Association is developing not only as a trade union but also as a training school for domestic workers. Better conditions for house servants seem likely to produce better house servants, not only because they are more contented but because they are better fitted for their duties. The association has been admitted to the Federal Workers Union of Canada and is recognized by the confederated women's clubs.

Perhaps other towns may find in the Covenant of Calgary a way to overcome difficulties which make home-keeping a great burden everywhere on this continent and in many countries abroad. If this be the case, the fourteen principles of the Housekeepers Association will reap for their authors fame unrivaled by that won by the author of any other collection of fourteen points.

That Tax on Clubs.

Every member of a social, athletic or sporting club or organization should spend a happy hour or two with the gripping pamphlet entitled "Regulations 43 Revised," just issued by the Internal Revenue Bureau of the Treasury Department. "How to Know the Taxable Clubman From the Exempt" would be an apt subtitle for this fascinating booklet.

We learn from a breathless perusal of the text that a chamber of commerce is exempt so long as it sticks to its main purpose, but when it provides billiard tables, reading rooms and a restaurant for its members it is taxable under the revenue act of 1913. The Y. M. C. A., and the Y. W. C. A. and similar organizations do not come under the head of "athletic or sporting clubs," no matter how many swimming pools and parallel bars they may have.

If you are a member of a curling club which extends skating privileges to your children for an extra \$10 a year, that \$10 is taxed as a membership fee; if you belong to a golf club and pay a green fee of \$1 for the privilege of taking a guest over the course that dollar is not taxed.

If your athletic club levies an assessment on you the assessment is taxed, but if you throw a loving cup at the chairman of the house committee and are fined \$15, then the club gets the penny \$15; Uncle Sam does not profit a whit by your display of bad manners.

Dues and fees paid to a "local" of a labor union are exempt, but a national labor organization, comprising no local bodies but organized as a single and nationwide unit, to which each member belongs directly, does not fall within the exemption.

Why should men join clubs at all when they can stay at home and read wonderful Government publications like "Regulations 43 Revised?"

In the race for an altitude record on the coast of California, the two entries for Saturday's Suburban bore names suggested by the war: Over There and War Cloud. The war has had a strong influence in the naming of racetracks both here and in England. In one day's racing reports in the United States appear such names as War Drive, War Puma, War Idol, War Zone, Water War, Enfield, Camoufleur, Bugle Call, High Command, American Ace, Eddie Rickenbacker, Service Star, Buck Home, a daughter of Camard, suggests the return of the soldier. In the English racing reports we see such names as Mile, Foch, Doual, Old Bill, Gotha, Bomb Pin, Mons Star and Persicope.

In the case of alien revolutionaries as well as flies it is simpler to put up the screens than to use the swatter.

When covenants must be forcibly opened a leak is likely to result.

RACE JEALOUSY IN TURKEY.

Turks, Armenians and Greeks All Distract One Another.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: In reference to the United States becoming the mandatory for Constantinople and its environs may I not offer a few remarks on a question which is of prime importance to my people?

Those really acquainted with Turkey well know that the whole country is inhabited by heterogeneous races, occasionally concentrated but far often scattered. In the vilayets of Thessaly, Macedonia and Bulgaria there are strong and exaggerated national feelings and aspirations which lead to mutual jealousies, suspicions and mistreatments, and, alas, to massacres. Now with such a state of affairs in hand it is impossible to apply the now forgotten principle of self-determination.

Indeed, the first thing to be considered is the Armenian population, which generally known as Armenians, the concentration of the Armenian population ranges only from 25 to 50 per cent, the rest being made up by Kurds, Turks and Greeks. In the vilayet of Smyrna, where Greece is to be given the mandate, only 45 per cent of the population are Greeks. In the vilayet of Thessalonica we have again a rather equal distribution of Armenians, Turks, Greeks and Laz.

Now these races do not care to be governed by each other. The rule of Greece, while agreeable to Greeks, is repulsive to Turks, Armenians and Jews. The suggestion to Italy is violently objected to by all without exception. They possess the feeling of nationality to such an accentuated degree that even the governing hand of England or France is considered objectionable. There is one nation, however, that they will not grudge to be led by, and that is the United States.

The United States as a result of her unexampled unselfishness and magnanimity, as a result of her timely and frequent aid in the form of necessities of life and actual money, has been in the eyes of these people a human approximation of justice. They will trust her. She is the greatest honor that any race may have. It is an age of extreme nationalism, when a group of people very jealous of their liberties agree voluntarily to part with a portion of it, it means an enviable national distinction.

There is only one thing to do for the United States, and that is to answer this call and take over the mandate for all of the parts of Turkey mentioned but over all of the Turkish Empire as it existed in 1914, with the exception of Arabia and Syria. DEVED EYDOR, TROINE, N. M., June 3.

PROFIT SHARING.

The Ryan-Callaghan Plan for Dividing Unassigned Income.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The letter from "T. J. D." about the distribution of unassigned profits is very pertinent, interesting and instructive.

We are given the cost of production of goods: raw material, \$20,000; pay roll, \$35,000; expenses, \$10,000, and depreciation on plant, \$1,500, a total of \$66,500, the profit on which was \$20,000, nearly 30 per cent on cost. War income tax, dividends, depreciation and surplus are given at 65 per cent of the profits, leaving 35 per cent, undivided. Until the twentieth century capital has always taken this 35 per cent as its own; but with the beginning of this century the socialist claims of all profits on production has caused the farseeing moralist and economist to question the justice of either claim to all profits.

I have the profit sharing plan of the Louisville Varnish Company, known as the Ryan-Callaghan plan, so called because of the names of the two fundamental principles drawn out from the books "A Living Wage" and "Distributive Justice" by Dr. John A. Ryan, professor of economy at the Catholic University, Washington. At the end of the year they close their books and allow the market price of money or usual interest rate to be the dividing line and divide the remaining profits on a fifty-fifty basis, all from the president to the office boy, getting a percentage of one-half of the profits. In the case given above that would be 10 per cent, for employees and 7 per cent, for capital, but five per cent, additional to capital directly and 2 per cent, to surplus for future losses or contingencies would be a division satisfying the claims of capital and social justice. SUPPENN, N. Y., June 7. J. R. T.

Spreading Compliments in Wisconsin.

From the Milwaukee Herald.

Notice—There is no one more respectable than an anonymous letter writer. She has been particularly active in trying to make trouble between husbands and wives in this city of late, but has failed in her work. When Mephisto receives this person in the lower regions we hope he will have a particularly hot place ready for her. With our compliments.

Mistakes.

From the Detroit Free Press.

Mistakes will happen. That is true. But that should never be a reason for making more mistakes.

Because we think.

That all men are equal. That is the only way to make a better world.

The wisest man.

Will make mistakes. But not the kind that blunderers make.

WHO ARE THE HEROES?

An Inquiry About a Certain Regiment of the Third Division.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The most unknown man in the world is the Colonel of a certain regiment of the Third Division which at Mainz, according to General Pershing's official summarized report some months ago, wrote in the most brilliant pages in the military history of the United States. Not even the number of the regiment is known, although it was specifically and exclusively referred to otherwise in the summarized report.

If the military exigencies of the situation seven months after the signing of the armistice do not require the action of the regiment of the Third Division which was signed would be prompted to inquire into a few details of the history of the war. Survivors among the original Third Division are relatively few in number, and doubtless not much impressed with their own exploits. As regulars they were trained as a matter of course to accomplish such work as they set out to do, and we shall probably hear very little from them directly. They are smoking your tobacco gratefully but quietly, and they have contributed by their silent contentment to put upon your newspaper the splendid action of smoking out the regiment that wrote the brilliant page of history. A regular newspaper of national circulation may find it agreeable to discover to a small but nationwide contingent of relatives—the public generally might also be interested—the acts of heroism which are the basis of the nation's admiration and the number that every American should wish to write into his memory of whichever regiment it was that evoked a great General's particular praise.

Isn't it in order at this time for some Colonel somewhere, now the most unknown man in the world, to become better known by name in this part of the world? L. D. ST. LOUIS, June 8.

AMERICAN NAMES.

Surely the List Is Not Limited to the British Isles.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: In reference to the communication of Charles L. Kenyon, formerly Kanawha, where the gentleman arises in favor of the change of his family name on the ground that the appellation has developed into a misnomer due to various marriages and intermarriages, and that no person has any patented right on any particular name, I beg to state that an Anglo-Saxon name does not signify a stronger Americanism than the names indicating French, Dutch, Scandinavian or German origin.

With no one has a right to dictate the permanency of names, yet I am inclined to hold with the able jurist who refused the desired permission. No automobile company can properly assume the title of Ford or Packard for its products. A man who is a truly born Kenyon does not like to have others suspect him of a possible Kanawha connection. After all, what is in a name? A person who has been and is valuable to his fellow men is respected without regard to the name he bears. A family with a record of the Morgans or the Vanderbilts or Cabots could make almost any commoner a name of honor.

You never hear of a Frenchman or a Dutchman or an Italian or a Scandinavian changing his name.

DEVED EYDOR, TROINE, N. M., June 3.

VILLA'S RECORD.

Does Prospect of Success Acquit Him of Charges of Murder?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I note that the Administration at Washington is entertaining favorable consideration of the request of the Mexican Government to grant Villa the means of getting a more satisfactory administration of affairs in that country.

I believe that a number of American soldiers were killed in an attempt to carry out the orders of Mr. Wilson to capture Villa and to bring him back to America. If he is really a criminal he should be tried for the murder of those American citizens in a night raid on Columbus.

Does the fact that Villa, supported by General Angeles, is a possible successful revolutionist acquit him of the crime of murder? Is he any more entitled now to the favorable consideration of this Government than he was when his hands were red with the blood of American citizens murdered by him or his subordinates in an invasion of our territory? W. E. KIESSELBROTH, NEW YORK, June 7.

A BOY SCOUT HALL.

A Useful Memorial to Theodore Roosevelt Is Suggested.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The Boy Scouts have won national recognition of the war work which they have done, and I suggest that to them be given a permanent headquarters in a building in Washington dedicated to the memory of Roosevelt.

What more suitable memorial could there be in honor of Roosevelt? It could house a national Roosevelt collection of the boys of our country would draw inspiration year after year. It would affect the lives of thousands of boys at the proper age to do the most good, would appeal to the popular imagination and pocketbooks would open readily for its construction.

Think of it! A wonderful monument overflowing with life, a pulsating memorial, a temple filled with the strength of youth—Roosevelt Memorial Hall, Boy Scouts National Headquarters.

WILLIAM H. WOODRUFF, CHESTER, N. J., June 7.

A Convict Redeemed.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: A boy born in the United States was convicted in 17 of a felony and served a term in State prison. When his time expired he went to Canada, joined the C. E. F. and did his bit.

What is his standing in this country? Can he take a civil service examination? ANXIOUS, BROOKLYN, June 7.

He must apply to the Governor for relief.

ASK DAVENPORT TO FIGHT WADSWORTH

Republicans Urge Up-State Senator to Enter Race for Seat at Washington.

STRONG ROOSEVELT MAN Barnes, Suffrage and Prohibition Among Issues Put Forward in Party.

Certain Republicans opposed to the renomination of United States Senator James W. Wadsworth, Jr., are engaged in sounding out sentiment on the availability of State Senator Frederick Morgan Davenport as an anti-Wadsworth candidate in the primaries. They have urged him to consider making the race, but so far he has reached no decision on the proposal.

From the time he entered politics Senator Davenport has been opposed to William Barnes, the political sponsor of Senator Wadsworth, and this is being used as an argument to induce him to enter the race. It is based upon him that there will be an anti-Wadsworth candidate anyway and that his record makes him the natural opponent of Senator Wadsworth.

Senator Davenport has been called the "wheelman in politics," but in many political fights he has shown himself to be a two-fisted fighter. For many years he has held the chair of law and politics in Hamilton College, having gone there after getting an A. B. at Wesleyan, a Ph. D. at Columbia and studying the law at Harvard. In 1908 he was elected to the State Senate from the Ulster district and gained a place in the Hughes group in the Legislature, being particularly active in the attempt to secure the direct primary measure. In the 1910 fight between Vice-President Sherman and Col. Roosevelt for the temporary chairmanship of the State convention Senator Davenport was on the Colonel's side. Later he accused the Sherman organization in Ulster of treachery in failing to elect to his candidacy for reelection. He was defeated because of this factional feeling.

Senator Davenport returned to the Senate last November, having defeated the Democratic candidate for the nomination. He was one of the five insurgent Senators who defied the Republican leadership in the Senate last winter and fought for the minimum wage, health insurance and other welfare bills. As chairman of the Committee on Taxation Senator Davenport sponsored the anti-trust bill which has been passed by the Senate. He is a member of the Democratic and Republican clubs in putting it on the statute books so that it might not be made a partisan issue, it was his belief that his opponents might use this bill against him if he were to run for Governor.

Senator Davenport followed Col. Roosevelt out of the Republican party in 1912 and ran on the Liberal ticket for Lieutenant-Governor of New York State that year. Two years later he was the Liberal candidate for Governor. In 1915 he returned to the Republican organization. At the time he declared the issue was the domination of William Barnes in the Liberal party. He believed that the Liberal party could not keep this issue out of the Republican party returned to that fold.

Friends of Senator Davenport say that he would suit the suffragists, who are determined to fight Senator Wadsworth because of his record on suffrage. They also say that the Liberal party, particularly to the forces that are back of the prohibition movement and which the Anti-Saloon League has started out to line up against Senator Wadsworth.

CITIZENS UNION WINS TWO BIG VICTORIES

Hyman Finance Plan Blocked After Legal Fight.

The Citizens Union, branded once by Mayor Hyman as "the biggest bunch of knaves in lower Manhattan," recently referred to by him in an interview as "a group of men who are interested in their own pockets," won two big victories. The Hyman Finance Plan, which was blocked after a legal fight, was one of them. The other was the blocking of the Hyman Finance Plan, which was blocked after a legal fight.

The Citizens Union brought suit in the first instance to restrain the Hyman board from making such disposition of the public funds as was contemplated and Supreme Court Justice James C. Crosey of Brooklyn issued a temporary injunction. On Friday the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court affirmed the order. The Citizens Union also vigorously opposed the attempt to open the position of examiner to partisanship and the State Civil Service Commission last week refused to give to the local union the authority necessary to make the change.